ASHORT

Catechism

By way of Question and Answer:

THE

ANSWERS

Of which are taken from the

Express Words

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SCRIPTURE:

With some plain Inferences arising from the said Texts concerning Succession and the Blessed Sacrament.

Printed in the Year, 1686.

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Catechism.

Qu. Is it possible for Infidels, or those without Faith, to be Sav'd?

Answ. Without Faith it is impossible to please God, Heb. 11. 6.

Qu. How many Faiths

Anf. One Faith, Ephef.

Qu. How do we come

h Faith?

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Anf. Faith comes by Hearing, Rom. 10. 17.

Qu. How shall we Hear without a Preacher? Rom. 10. 14.

Anf. Hear the Church,

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S. Matth. 18. 17.

Qu. Where shall I find which is the Church?

Ans. Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock, will I Build my Church, and the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against it St. Matth. 16. 18.

Inference, That Church of then, and no other side which derives its Bishop rain a Line of Succession the down from St. Peter Property of the state o

is the Church that I am bid To Hear.

But no other Church besides the Church of Rome, so much as pretends to derive a visible Succession of Bishops down from St. Peter.

Therefore the Church of Rome, and no other. is That Church, which I

nd am bid to hear.

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Object. But how know We, that this Promise is not made to the Words of the fore-going Confesner fion that St. Peter made, nop rather than to the Person sion that spoke those words, as Protestants, to take off the

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Therefore the Church of Rome, and no other, is That Church, which I

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Object. But how know We, that this Promise is not made to the Words of the fore-going Confession that St. Peter made, rather than to the Person that spoke those words, as Protestants, to take off the A 3 force

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force of this place, use to Answer for themselves.

Sol. Because the same Confession in the self-Same Words, that we find here in the Mouth of St. Peter, we find in the Mouth even of the Devils themselves, as Sr. Luke testifies 4.41. And the Devils also came out of many, crying, and faying, Thou art CHRISI the Son of God, So that if the Promise respected only the Confession, in-as-much as the Devils in St. Luke made the same Confession, as St. Peter in St. Matthew's Go.

Gospel; it follows, then that the Pro nife was as much made to the Devils Confession, as to St. Peter's. But this being an Impiety to affirm, as well as an ill confequence, that tends to Build the Church as much upon the Devils, as upon St. Peter. And there being no way imaginable to avoid this Abfurdity, but to make a Difference between the Persons of the Apostle, and of the Devils, who both made the fame Confession. It remains of necessity, that the Promise A 4

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regards the Person of St. Peter, and not his Doctrine alone. And that by consequence we can never be assured of the Doctrinal Succession without the Personal, nor of the Means of having St. Peter's Doctrine delivered down to us, without Hearing St. Peter's Bishops that sit in St. Peter's Chair.

Object. But put the Case, St. Peters Bishops, or the Popes tell me one one thing, and my Senses tell me another, as in the matter of the Sacrament; n here His Bishops tell me

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me it is the Body of CHRIST after Consecration; though My Senfes tell me plainly, that there is nothing but a Waser; does Scripture oblige me where the Authority of the Church, and the Testimony of my Senfes interfere, to Hearthe Church, even when, and where it contradicts My Senses?

Ausw. If the Sacrament be a point of Faith
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Answ. If the Sacrament be a point of Faith and not of Knowledge, and that Faith and Knowledge depend not upon the Testimony and Report of the same Sen-

fes, the Resolution of this Enquiry will put us upon finding out which of the Senses is proper to Faith, and which of them again to Knowledge, fince they both enter at several Doors, and that Door which opens to Faith, Shuts out Knowledge, as on the contrary, all the Doors again that open to Knowledge, as duely fout out Faith.

of Faith, we must again have Recourse to the fore cit of place from St. Paul. Faith comes by

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Hearing, Rom. 10. 17. And if it comes by Hearing, then not by Seeing, Smelling, Tasting, Touching. For though we have Five Senses, Faith it feems Challenges but One of the Number, leaving the other Four to Knowledge. We have a double Instance of this in Fact. One of the Competition between the Eye and the Ear from the New Testament, and the other of the Ear and the Touch from the Old Testament. For our Blessed Lord appearing after his Resur-A 6 rection

rection to St. Mary Magdalen in the shape of a Gardiner, S. John 20. 15, 16. She supposing him to have been the Gardiner, says unto him, Sir if thou hast born him hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I will take him away. Where, while she us'd the Popular Argument of Sense, and believed her own Eyes, she denied her Sa. viour, for want of using the proper Sense of Faith; But it follows, JESUS Says unto her, Mary, and then her Faith came by Hearing, and the Immediately

ately turn a her self, and Says unto him, Rabboni, which is to say, Master. The other Instance is in Genesis 27. 21, 22, 23. Where Dim Isaac fays to Jacob (who was Dreft in the Rough Cloaths of Esau,) Come near, I pray thee, that I may feel thee, my Son, whether thou be my very Son Esau, or not: And Jacob went near to Isaac his Father and he felt him, and said, the Voice is Jacob's Voice, but the Hands are the Hands of Efau. Where we find, that as his Ear and his Touch were in two.

two Tales; so what his Hearing told him, was true News; but instead of crediting the Sense of Faith, he Erred, as our Objectors now do, by an Appeal to the Touch: For as it follows, He difcern'd him not because his Hands were Hairy, as his Brother Efau's Hands. To proceed then to apply both these to the present Case. If St. Mary Magdalens Sight was deceiv'd, fo that she could not distinguish between our Bleffed Lord and a Gardiner; if Isaac's Touch (which we make use

use of, as a certainer Sense, to correct the Sight in many Cases) was deceived, fo that he could not distinguish Jacob from Esan: What hinders, but that our Sight and our Touch may be in like manner deceived. in not distinguishing our Lords Body from a Wafer in the Bleffed Sacrament? Or why may not our Lord appear, if he pleases under the Form of a Wafer, as well as of a Gardiner; and lie hid under other Cloaths than his Own, as Jacob did in Esan's? For if their Sen. fes

[14]

ses were at a loss in a matter of Fact, where they were the proper Informers, much more may ours be at a loss in a matter of Faith, where they are not proper Informers; For in strictness, we only Believe where we do not See, and where once we See. we do not Believe, but Know. As a Magdalen then blinded with Tears mistaking her DearLord for the cover of a Gardiwer, proceeded to demand of him, where they had laid him? So is it possible for a Weeping

ing Penitent, mistaking the Inward Substance for the outward cover of Bread, to enquire of the Priest where he has laid our Lords Body; Or as Isaac (grown dim with Age)took the Cloaths for Esau; so we that see through a Glass darkly, may mistake the Disguise of a Wafer for the thing that lies under. But then asthe Old Patriarch, who felt nothing but Esau, while he list ned to Jacob's Voice, acknowledg'd it was He; or as the She-Disciple, who faw nothing but a Gardiner,

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diner, when once she heard him speak, ran to her Embraces, and cry'd out, My God, and my Lord! Even so we that can fee and feel nothing but a Wafer in the Sacrament; when once we hear the Voice of Truth, (This is my Body,) run to our Adorations, and straight cry out, My God, and my Lord, acknowledging that that Almighty Word, which was able in the first Creation to make All Things out of Nothing, is much more able in the Daily Confecration, to make his Own Body

[17]

Body out of Any Thing. I would gladly be inform'd of fuch as bound their Faith with their Sight, and will Believe no more then they fee, If they had conversed with our Bleffed Lord upon Earth, whether they would have believed his Divine Nature? Since, though the Miracles he wrought to prove it, were in fight; yet the God that wrought them all was out of Aght. The like Question I would gladly put them as to their Belief of the Deity of the Holy Ghoft,

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under the Appearances of a Dove, and of Fiery Tongues: Whether in the one Case, they were bound to believe a God, when they could fee and handle nothing but a Dove ; or a God in the other, when they could fee and feel nothing else but Tongues of Fire? Since if they conclude aright that there is none of our Lords Body in the Bleffed Sacrament, because they see and feel nothing but a Wafer; the felf-same Argument will equally be turned against the Deity, both of

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of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, because they faw and felt nothing more then a Man in our Saviour; and so nothing more then a Dove, or Tongues of Fire in the two Appearances of the Holy Ghost. Or if they will fay, that this Argument from their Senses is of no force in those two Cafes against the Deity of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; then must they be forced to admit, that the same Argument holds not against thetruth of Christs Body in the Bleffed Sacramen:

crament. For why is not a Wafer as like God, as a Man, or a Dove, or Tongues of Fire? If it be faid, that there is no Mark of Difference, or outward Distinction between a Consecrated Wafer, and an Un-confecrated one; I demand what Mark of Difference or Outward Distinction there was between the Holy Ghosts Dove, and another Dove; or between the Person of our Bleffed Lord, and that of any other Man? For if notwithstanding the want of an Ear-mark the

[21]

the Dove which the Hoy-Ghost affum'd, and the Body which our Bleffed Lord animated, were not esteem'd a common Dove, or a common Body ; what hinders, but that kewise (notwithstandng the same want,)the onsecratedWafershould daim the fame Priviedge to pass for no mmon Wafer? For all he Arguments that lie gainst the one, may qually be turn'd against le other; and it is but ft, where the Objectis are all the fame, that le Answers should be all

[22]

all the fame too; and where the Cases are alike, should be either alike accepted, or refus'd.

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